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SEED GUIDE

1955

Disco
SEEDS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

for
**FARM AND
GARDEN**

U. S. Department of Agriculture
1955



DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED CO.

MITCHELL, RAPID CITY AND WATERTOWN, S. D.
EMMETSBURG, IOWA — CRAWFORD, NEBRASKA



DISCO ALFALFA

All our regular Brands of Alfalfas are shipped out in sealed bags, and origins supported by **U.S. Verified Origin Certificate**. Look for this seal and certificate which insures genuineness. All our Alfalfas are hardy, Northern Origins.



SOIL REQUIREMENTS

Alfalfa does best on deep, well drained soil, high in lime. It will, however, do well on almost any soil that is not too wet, too cold or too alkali.

Liming should always be done well in advance of legume seeding because it takes some time for limestone to act.

Alfalfa furnishes its own nitrogen, but does require phosphorus and potash. (It is well to send in samples of your soil to the testing laboratories and have them analyzed.) All fertilizer should be worked into the soils with a disc, spring-tooth harrow, or a field cultivator well in advance of seeding.

SEEDBED

A firm, moderately smooth seedbed is important.

Loose ground does not hold moisture and dries out so rapidly that the seeds will not germinate or if they have already germinated, die from lack of moisture.

In loose ground the seeds are very apt to be covered too deeply.

Best results are obtained by fall plowing if there is no danger of erosion. The soil will settle during the winter and be ready for planting in the spring.

If fall plowing is not practical, the Alfalfa should be put in with a nurse crop as early as possible in the spring.

SEEDING

If Alfalfa is seeded with a spring nurse crop on unplowed ground, be sure the ground is well disced and all trash is cut up. After the nurse crop is in and covered, broadcast the Alfalfa and harrow in. If the soil is dry, use a roller or culti-packer for the covering operation.

Summer seeding is one of the surest ways to get a stand of Alfalfa. By this method the field is fallowed for 5 to 8 weeks in the spring to kill weeds. Sow Alfalfa alone from June to August.

NURSE CROPS

Use only those that mature early. Seed them at a moderate rate. Manage the nurse crop to prevent competition for moisture. Rate of seeding of the nurse crop: sow 4 to 8 pecks per acre of Oats or one-third to one-half normal rate for other nurse crops. In regions of limited rainfall, the use of a nurse crop has proven disastrous and is not recommended unless cut early for hay.

RATE OF SEEDING

12 to 15 pounds alone or 5 to 8 pounds in grass mixtures.

On poor soil, where weeds are likely to be troublesome, the best rate of seeding is 15 pounds per acre. Under more favorable conditions, 10 pounds are ample.

ALFALFA

Use Legume Aid when planting Alfalfa Seed.

DAKOTA 12

A native of the Black Hills district, giving excellent results to many of our customers.

GRIMM

This is the best known member of this group in the United States. It is difficult to tell Grimm from Common alfalfas. In the drier areas where it is grown it will show great variation in flower color.

Very hardy, Grimm has been recommended particularly for all Northern States. But because of its susceptibility to bacterial wilt, it is becoming less popular where this disease is prevalent. A good seed producer; it is useful in short rotations. It produces yields equal to Ranger until wilt begins damage.

COSSACK

It is a hybrid between the common and yellow-flowered alfalfa. The flowers show more yellows and whites. Adapted to the same growing conditions as Grimm, it has not shown evidence of being appreciably superior to Grimm under most conditions. Extremely winter-hardy, it is second only to Ladak in forage yields after the first two years.

LADAK

Ladak alfalfa was obtained from India in 1910 and is predominantly yellow-flowered. Ladak's one outstanding characteristic is its ability to make an exceptionally heavy first crop. This makes it especially valuable where only one cutting is normally obtained. It recovers slowly and the second and third crops of other varieties often exceed those of Ladak. However, there seems to be little difference in the total annual yield.

Ladak has a tendency to become dormant early in the fall. It is relatively free from leaf disease, retains its leaves, and makes hay of fine quality.

In many tests Ladak has proved superior to all others for the cold and dry conditions found in the Northern Great Plains and it has also given good results under irrigation in the Northwest. Even as far south as Manhattan, Kansas, yields obtained from Ladak have compared very favorably with those from other alfalfas. Where wilt is prevalent in this general region, Ladak has considerable advantage over other variegated and common varieties.

RANGER ALFALFA is wilt resistant and our newest adapted variety. For farmers who plan to rotate their alfalfa fields with other crops every three or four years it loses its advantage, except in heavily wilt prevalent areas. It does not outyield Cossack, Ladak or Grimm except in wilt affected areas.

CALIFORNIA COMMON ALFALFA

For one year rotation. If you desire a quick growth of heavy foliage to plow under the first year use Southern, or California Common Alfalfa; you will find that this builds up the nitrogen content and organic material in your soil very rapidly.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEED GERMINATION is higher when the combine cylinder speed is kept low. Experiments reveal that germination can frequently be increased as much as 10 percent by merely reducing cylinder speed. For maximum germination, the following speeds have been found best for cylinders of various diameters: 18-in.—850 rpm; 20-in.—765 rpm; 22-in.—695 rpm; and 24-in.—635 rpm. These same tests also show that much seed can be saved by slowing down the travel speed of the combine. Tests showed 10 pounds per acre of seed were lost at .8 miles per hour; 35 pounds at 1.2 miles per hour; and 74 pounds at 1.4 miles per hour.

CLOVERS

Be Sure To Inoculate

The same inoculation that is used for common white, medium red and Alsike Clover is effective.

LADINO CLOVERS

Soil Requirements

Does best on deep fertile soils high in organic matter. Is usually successful on clay soils well supplied with moisture.

Ladino will tolerate more acidity than Alfalfa. It does respond well to lime, however. It is recommended

that limestone be applied at the rate shown by a soil test.

MAINLY WHITE SWEET CLOVER

This is by far the most popular biennial variety. It stores up a tremendous quantity of reserve food in its deep tap root. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre.

YELLOW DWARF

This variety is also a biennial, growing a crop the first year; flowers, bears seed and dies at the end of the second year. Stems are finer. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre.

MADRID YELLOW

The new improved yellow Sweet Clover called Madrid is outstanding for plowing under and is a superior soil builder.

South Dakota State College experiments show that it yields approximately 50% more foliage than the common varieties. Iowa and Minnesota experiments show almost the same results.

HUBAM

Annual white. Where it is considered desirable to have the crop make its growth, flower, form seed and die in one year, Hubam has advantages. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER

Produces the finest crop of clover hay; unusually hardy, and well adapted for pasture. Thrives best on low lands. Sow 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

MAMMOTH AND MEDIUM RED CLOVER

(*Trifolium* spp.)

Soil Requirements

Red Clover makes its best growth on rich, well drained soil high in lime. The field should be reasonably free of weeds. Red Clover will not tolerate alkali and is not drought resistant.

Seedbed

The same as for Alfalfa and Ladino.

Seeding

Red Clover may be broadcast or drilled alone or in mixtures with other legumes or grasses. If broadcast alone, 10 to 15 pounds per acre are used; if drilled alone, 6 to 8 pounds, and when in mixtures it is added (to the mixture) at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre.

Plant more Clovers and Alfalfa to build up your soil. Clovers and Alfalfa will put nitrogen and organic materials into your ground faster than any other crop. It is time that each 160 acres of farm land has 40 acres of Clover or Alfalfa planted each year and plowed under. If this is not done at once, our entire State will

lose its fertility. By using Clover and Alfalfa, you can add nitrogen to your soil at a lesser cost than using commercial fertilizer.

Planting Clovers or Alfalfa does not cost you, it pays you. Stop and think before it is too late.

BROMEGRASS

Use of Bromegrass

Bromegrass forms a strong sod that is well adapted to pasturing and soil erosion control. It is one of the most cold- and drought-resistant of all grasses. It is not desirable to seed it alone except for seed production. Alfalfa, trefoil, and ladino clover are the best legumes to use with it. Brome and alfalfa will outyield all other mixtures for hay.

CANADIAN BROME

This is called Northern Brome and is drought resistant and very hardy, is a very heavy yielder and comes early in the Spring and makes pasture all Summer and Fall.

LINCOLN

Lincoln is a mixture of selections from several old fields in Nebraska that were shown by tests to be of similar type and superior in productivity. These original fields are thought to have been seeded from the earliest plantings of seed from Hungary. These first fields were planted before 1898.

WHEATGRASS

TALL WHEATGRASS

A new tall, branch-type grass which shows tolerance to very wet alkaline conditions. It appears to be useful on such low-lying land as is unsuitable to production of other tame grasses or crops.

INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS

This is a perennial sod-forming grass. It shows great promise for use as a pasture and forage species in the Northern and Central parts of the Great Plains. It is more drought-resistant than Smooth Brome and somewhat less hardy and drought-resistant than Crested Wheatgrass. The abundant, leafy foliage is relished by all classes of livestock.

CRESTED WHEATGRASS

(*Agropyron desertorum*)

This is a native of the cold, dry plains of Russia and Siberia and was introduced into the United States about 1898. It does well on productive soils of any type from

light sandy loam to heavy clay. It will not tolerate alkali as well as western wheat grass.

Crested wheatgrass is a bunchgrass and will produce well for 15 or 20 years. It has proven to be very satisfactory for regrassing abandoned farm ground and will give greater returns than any other range plant for areas with 12 inches of rainfall or less. Practically all that is grown in the United States is Standard.

FAIRWAY CRESTED WHEATGRASS

(*Agropyron desertorum*)

Developed by selections from imported seed. The work of selection was done by Canada. Fairway has finer stems, is more leafy and tillers more than Standard. The Fairway has smaller seeds that carry more and longer beards than Standard. There is little, if any, difference in yield, drought resistance, and quality of hay or pasture. Standard will do better as the crop is taken southward.

WESTERN WHEATGRASS

(*Agropyron smithii*)

Western wheatgrass is valuable for both forage and erosion control. It produces a very early growth in the spring that is a palatable high-protein pasture. It has a tough creeping rootstock which forms a tough dense sod. The seed is easily harvested with a grain combine.

SLENDER WHEATGRASS

(*Agropyron trachycaulum*)

This is a short-lived, perennial native bunchgrass that has been brought into cultivation and is now widely used in the Northern Great Plains States and Canada.

When drilling Brome and Wheatgrass, you should use 15 to 20 pounds per acre on a firm, solid seed bed.

REEDS CANARY GRASS

A hardy perennial grass suitable for hay or pasture. Buggy or marshy land can be transformed from a liability into an asset by seeding with this Canary Grass. Should be broadcast 5 to 6 pounds per acre, drilled 3 pounds per acre in 16 to 18 inch rows.

RED TOP, SOLID SEED

Grows most luxuriantly on moist rich soils; very desirable for pasture purposes. Sow 6 to 8 pounds of solid seed per acre.

TIMOTHY

Almost too well known to necessitate any description. A hardy perennial, having strong resistance to both cold and drought. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

DISCO YELLOW HYBRIDS

A WORD ABOUT HYBRID CORN . . .

There are two types of Hybrid Corn: (1) hard flinty type, and (2) soft, starch type. It has never appeared to us that it was good sense for a man to buy hybrid corn in order to obtain an increased yield, and then lose the advantage which he had gained in his feed lot. An animal cannot get the full feed value out of hard, flinty corn, without grinding. We have bred our hybrids for both feeding value and yield.

The Disco Hybrids show a large percentage of soft starch kernels. Our satisfied users find that it makes better feed corn than the hard, flinty varieties which are so commonly sold. Disco Hybrids are bred so as to resist corn borers.

Every Disco Hybrid offered for sale has been fully proved over a period of seasons under our hot, dry climatic conditions in the Midwest, and they have withstood the adverse conditions which must be contended with in order to produce.

All Disco Hybrids are uniformly graded and properly tested before leaving our plant, and treated to insure a good stand.

*Use Disco Hybrids
that Mature
and Yield*

— DISCO YELLOW HYBRIDS —



DISCO 80 W FALCONER HYBRID. Relative 80 Days. Falconer with standability, ears well off the ground, earliness and high yield.

Med. Flats, per bu.....\$11.00
Med. Rds., per bu..... 7.50



DISCO 80 W-D. Relative 80 Days. This is the earliest Yellow Dent Hybrid. Ears are of good size with deep kernels and very small cob. It has become well established in the northern belts for both grain and silage.

Med. Flats, per bu.....\$11.00
Med. Rds., per bu..... 7.50



DISCO 85-W. Relative 85 Days. This is an unusually early hybrid corn for the northern part of the Corn Belt. It stands up well and has ears about seven inches long.

Med. Flats, per bu.....\$11.00
Med. Rds., per bu..... 7.50



DISCO 90-W. Relative 90 Days. Early maturing variety, suitable for entire midwest area. This corn has shown great promise in northern counties, and is highly recommended for that section. It has been outstanding in West River and Black Hills territory.

Med. Flats, per bu.....\$11.00
Med. Rds., per bu..... 7.50

If, for any reason, you do not get a stand of Disco Hybrid and wish to replant your field the same season see Dakota Improved Seed Co.

— DISCO YELLOW HYBRIDS —

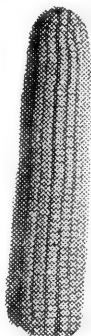
DISCO 91 W-R. Relative 90 days. Half North-western Red Dent and half Yellow Dent parentage. The seed that you plant will be either yellow or red, depending on the cross you use. The ears of the final crop are Red-Yellow with large kernels filled with mealy white starch. For feeding value you'll see that all livestock prefers the 91 W-R corn.



Med. Flats, per bu.....\$11.00

Med. Rds., per bu..... 7.50

DISCO 95-W. Relative 95 Days. An early maturing corn which shows a deep kernel, and a nice, uniform ear. Very similar to the Early Murdock type. This is an outstanding hybrid only for the midwest corn area.



Med. Flats, per bu.....\$11.00

Med. Rds., per bu..... 7.50

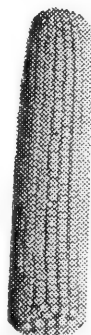
DISCO 100-W. Relative 100 Days. Maturity will be satisfactory in all corn producing areas. Ears well shaped of approximately nine inches length. Small cob and good sheller. Be sure to use this if you want a good early corn. We have many satisfied users.



Med. Flats, per bu.....\$11.00

Med. Rds., per bu..... 7.50

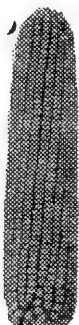
DISCO 101-A. Relative 100 Days. This is one of our newer hybrids and the result of better improved inbreds and careful breeding. It has an excellent root system and sturdy stock. It has nice ear placement and produces large, well developed ears with good kernel depth and type. An unusually high yielder. It is a corn well adapted for the Midwest corn belt and is gaining in popularity.



Med. Flats, per bu.....\$11.00

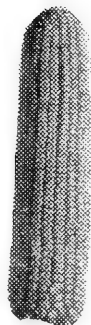
Med. Rds., per bu..... 7.50

— DISCO YELLOW HYBRIDS —



DISCO 107-A. Relative 105 Days. This is a hybrid that we are really proud of. It is still the leading hybrid. It has been tried for several seasons in county and state test plots and has had the highest performance score of all hybrids. It has out-yielded 76 others in direct competition. The standing ability is extra good, and it holds its ears exceptionally well. Around 3½ ft. from the ground.

Med. Flats, per bu.....\$11.00
Med. Rds., per bu..... 7.50



DISCO 108-A. Relative 108 Days. Developed from four outstanding inbreds having noted remarkably high yielding and lowness of ears; good stalk and root qualities; good kernel size and type with high shelling percentage adapted to either hand or mechanical picking. Adapted to northern and north central Iowa, central and southern South Dakota.

Med. Flats, per bu.....\$11.00
Med. Rds., per bu..... 7.50



DISCO 111-A. Relative 110 Days. An exceptionally good corn. Bred with a strong shank so as to eliminate dropping of ears; adapted to either hand or mechanical picking. Has extreme lodging resistance and yielding ability, with good-feeding qualities. This corn has stood the test in South Dakota for several seasons. Adapted to central and southern South Dakota, Minnesota and to northern Iowa.

Med. Flats, per bu.....\$11.00
Med. Rds., per bu..... 7.50



DISCO DRYLAND BLEND. This is the silage corn you have been looking for. It is a blend of the finest Hybrid Corn made for South Dakota climate. It is highly nutritious and rich in "carotene" (source of vitamin A). There is a blend for each maturity zone, selected to make heavy tonnage of rich, top quality silage in your zone. Try it. We have many satisfied customers.

Med. Flats, per bu.....\$8.50
Med. Rds., per bu..... 7.00

DISCO OPEN POLLINATED SEED CORN

DENT VARIETIES

DISCO SPECIAL—South Dakota's best known variety. The best ninety-day yellow dent on the market. Has a very leafy growth and attains a height of from 7 to 8 feet.

FULTON YELLOW DENT—An excellent 90-day yellow dent good feeding corn.

BLACK HILLS DENT—Earliest South Dakota bred yellow dent. The best under tough conditions. 85 to 90 days.

BROWN COUNTY DENT—Popular early dent with an enviable record of performance.

MINNESOTA 13—High yielding, early to medium maturity yellow dent. Average ear usually 7 to 9 inches long, maturing in 90 days.

MINNESOTA 13, HANEY STRAIN—Early selection of Minnesota 13. Ears 5 to 7 inches. Compact. A very popular early dent for northern areas.

GOLDEN JEWEL—Adapted to southern half of South Dakota, producing a compact ear, 8 to 9 inches long. Will mature in 95 to 100 days.

EARLY MURDOCK—Matures in 95 to 100 days. Stalks medium in height. Ears from 7 to 8 inches, having 16 to 20 rows.

SILVER KING WHITE DENT—A very early White Dent corn that will mature in 90 to 95 days under normal conditions. Ears 8 to 9 inches long with 16 rows of deep grain kernels.

NORTHWESTERN RED DENT—Red in color with a white cap. Will mature in 80 to 90 days and is excellent corn for hogging off.

SEMI-DENT VARETY

FALCONER—An exceptionally heavy yielder, ears are high enough to be easily cut with a corn binder. Stalks are leafy. Ears 12 to 14 rowed, 8 to 10 inches long.

FLINT VARIETIES

Specially suited for late plantings. Show great resistance to dry weather.

GEHU—The earliest flint corn. Excellent for hogging off.

RAINBOW FLINT—A good yielder. It is excellent for hogging off.

SQUAW—Hardy, high yielding, early flint. A favorite for field feeding.

SORGHUM (Sorghum Vulgare)

Soil Requirements

The sorghums may be grown on almost any type of soil. It does best, however, on deep fertile, well-drained sandy loam. This crop is extremely drought resistant and will produce grain and forage in years when corn is a complete loss. It responds well to fertilizer where moisture is not a limiting factor. It does not compete with corn in yield where corn can be produced, but in areas where corn does not get the required amount of moisture sorghums have found a place for both grain and forage production.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

Most of our grain sorghums are treated with a known and recommended Seed Disinfectant which will control smut.

RELIANCE—This grain sorghum has been developed by South Dakota Agricultural College.

It has done exceptionally well this year where an early grain sorghum was desired. The standability is excellent and the yield very good.

Plant 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

MARTIN'S COMBINE MILO—It grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet, has a compact head. Very deep rooted, thus enabling it to stand drought. Also withstands severe windstorms, and stands up where other grain milos break down. Heaviest yielding combine milo grown. Plant 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

EARLY KALO—A variety of grain sorghum which was introduced at the Ft. Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

SORGHUMS FOR FODDER

Don't plant any forage crop seed before the soil is thoroughly warmed up.

SWEET SUDAN—Sweet Sudan is another of the Leoti X Sudan crosses. It has sweet, juicy stems, non-shattering seed, good disease resistance and a distinctive brown-colored seed. It is well liked by all classes of livestock even when mature and dried.

PIPER SUDAN—It is a sweet Sudan developed by Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Selected for disease resistance, low prussic acid content and for a longer period of growth in the Fall. It has made ex-

cellent yields of both seed and forage. This is a new variety and well worth a trial.

SUDAN GRASS (Common)—Don't plant this too early. It will not withstand frost. Leave seeding until after corn planting. Sudan is the ideal catch crop for hay. Broadcast 20 to 25 pounds. Drilled, 8 to 12 pounds to the acre.

NORKAN—A cross between Sumac and Atlas Sorgo; two weeks earlier than Atlas Sorgo. Highly recommended by ranchers, 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

WACONIA SORGHUM "Genuine Originator's Stock"—Best crop of high germinating seed we have had for several years. This variety has proved to be the most outstanding sorghum ever grown. Drilled 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

DISCO SWEET SORGHUM—This is a true variety of sorghum cane for fodder and syrup. It has everything a good sorghum cane should have. Many ranchers prefer this variety as the stock cleans it all up and relishes it. Drilled 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

SUMAC—This is a true variety of sorghum cane for fodder. It has everything a good sorghum cane should have. Give it a trial, as we thoroughly recommend it. Drilled 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

ORANGE SORGHUM—One of the best canes, sweet and leafy. The stock will eat it all up, not leaving the stalk, as they do some canes.

ATLAS SORGO—Gives a tremendous yield per acre in forage. The usual quantity sown per acre is 8 to 10 pounds. Southern grown.

NEW LOW PRUSSIC ACID CONTENT EARLY BLACK AMBER No. 39-30-S—Our stock is certified, or grown from certified seed. Drilled 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

RANCHER—The lowest hydrocyanic acid Dakota Amber forage sorghum in production. Developed by the South Dakota Experiment Station.

EARLY BLACK AMBER—The Amber is the earliest of all the fodder canes. Will stand extremely dry, hot weather. Considered excellent for feeding stock. Sow 40 to 60 pounds broadcast; 10 to 12 pounds drilled per acre.

HONEY DRIP—This variety is very popular in some sections of the northwest. The stock relish the leafy stalk. Drilled 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

LEOTA RED—A good early cane with stalks slender, juicy, sweet. Mid leafy. Height 6 to 7 feet.

COES—A combination of grain and forage crop. Will grow between 5 and 5½ feet tall, producing a heavy crop of forage and seed. Mature in about 90 days in an average season.

KAFFIR CORN—Stalks grow from 5 to 6 feet tall, are very leafy, make excellent feed for all livestock. When cut for seed it will yield as much as 35 to 50 bushels per acre. Drill 8 to 12 pounds per acre.

MILLETS

The Millets are annual grasses that make their growth through the warmer weather of the summer months. They are not drought resistant and require moisture throughout the growing period. Millets can be divided into two classes: Foxtail Millets and Proso Millets.

FOXTAIL MILLETS

SIBERIAN—A hardy drought resistant variety. Seeds are orange in color. Under good growing conditions, it is ready for harvest in 60 to 75 days.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN—This millet varies considerably in appearance and growth habit. Makes heavy yields of forage and under favorable conditions. Is not at all resistant to drought. The seed is yellow and slightly smaller than common Millet.

PROSO MILLETS

Hog or Proso Millets are used for hay, ensilage, or may be harvested for seed. The seeds are three or four times as large as Foxtail millets and vary in color from white yellow to red. They are handled much as other millets. Seeded broadcast or drilled from a grain drill at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. The seed has about the same feed value as barley and the yield is as high as fifty or sixty bushels per acre. Matures in sixty or seventy days. Must not be sown until the ground is warm.

EARLY FORTUNE—An extremely early grain millet with reddish-brown kernels. Because of its low growth and extremely early maturity this variety is relatively low in yield. It does have a place, however, where an early-maturing emergency crop is needed. It matures in 60 to 70 days after sowing. Rate of seeding same as Proso.

SOYBEANS

Planting rate in South Dakota 60 to 80 lbs.; Iowa, 80 to 120 lbs. per acre.

CAPITAL

Capital is a new Canadian variety developed by the Ottawa Experiment Station. Capitals are better weed fighters because of the branching growth. They shade the ground better, do very well on poor and alkali soil. Do not shatter easily and the lower pods average two to three inches higher off the ground than other varieties. Outyields other varieties and also has a higher oil content.

BLACKHAWK

Blackhawk is a selection from the cross (Mukden X Richland) made by the Iowa Station. It is a very early maturing bean with gray pubescence; flowers, white; pods 2 to 3 seeded; shatters very little; seeds, straw yellow with brown hilum; about 2900 per pound; germ, yellow; oil 20.2 per cent; protein, 41.9 per cent; iodine number, 129.

Blackhawks are now being recommended for all of the area where Earlyana has been grown—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the eastern part of South Dakota, Northern Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.

HAWKEYE

Hawkeye averages about 12 per cent higher in yield than Richland, but 6 per cent less than Lincoln. It has the same maturity as Richland or about 105 days; has excellent lodging resistance, averages 35 to 38 inches tall, pods near the ground, and its oil content is about 21 per cent. It is somewhat larger seeded than our more commonly recommended varieties and therefore must be seeded at a heavier rate to get the same number of plants per acre. Flower color is purple. Hair color is gray.

OATS

BONHAM. An early maturing variety and has out-yielded Cherokee by 3 to 8 bushels per acre in most tests. Also, this is disease resistant.

Don't Take Chances on Off-Brand Seeds. Insist on DISCO QUALITY ALWAYS

WAUBAY a late variety with a sturdy stiff straw taller than Clinton. This variety is resistant to stem rust 7, but susceptible to race 8.

DUPREE is a very early Oat with a fine stem type. Has unusual vigor and is a dryland variety. Is resistant to stem rust and victoria blight.

IMPROVED CHEROKEE

Is a (D69xBond) cross the same as Clinton. Has reddish yellow (ivory) grain. Is early. Has about the same resistance to disease as the other Bond crosses. Cherokee is moderately resistant to races 45, 57 and similar races of crown rust.

MISSOURI 0-205

This is a Columbia x (Victoria x Richland) cross. Kernels are striped; matures two to four days later than 0-200; has strong straw; kernels are thin hulled, have high test weight and gives excellent yields. It is tolerant to mildew, resistant to most races of leaf and stem rust. It is the answer to races 45 and 57; is resistant to blight.

BRANCH. This is a medium late maturing Oats, resistant to the prevalent races of Crown Rust. Very good yielder in long seasons.

BARLEY

"L" OR KINDRED BARLEY

"L" is a rough awned six row variety of the Manchurian type, having medium maturity, considerably resistant to stem rust, excellent yielding ability and less susceptibility to blight and rot.

RYE

PETKUS RYE

This is a triploid rye and the only one of its kind in the world. Tests have been run on this rye at various experiment stations and its yield is phenomenal. It has large kernels and short heavy straw that stands up well and is resistant to most all rye diseases.

Seed will be available in the Fall of 1955. See us well in advance if you want to get some of the outstanding rye of the century.

**IF YOUR LOCAL DEALER CAN'T SUPPLY
DISCO SEEDS, SEE US.**

SPRING WHEATS

MIDA (BREAD)

Is a bearded, early maturing variety having medium stiff straw, is moderately resistant to stem rust and bunt, susceptible to loose smut and moderately susceptible to scab. Has high test weight per bushel and appears equal to Thatcher in milling and baking quality, except that it has given lower loaf volume and has a shorter fermenting and mixing period. Susceptible to leaf rust.

RUSHMORE

The high quality, disease resistant wheat from the South Dakota Experiment Station at Brookings, S. D. Has stiff straw and is an excellent yielder of high grade milling wheat.

FLAX

MARINE

Marine is a new flax developed by North Dakota. It is earlier than Redwood and will prove to be very dependable and a superior performer having a maximum of disease resistance. It's immune to every race of rust found in this area. It's wilt resistant and more tolerant to pasmo than most varieties. Oil content is high and of excellent quality.

REDWOOD

A new variety developed by U. S. D. A. at Minnesota. It yields about the same as B-5128 but is on an average of 6 days earlier. Redwood is immune to races of rust found in the U. S. A. in same manner as Sheyenne, B-5128, Crystal, C. J. 1118 and C. J. 1135. It has fair resistance to wilt.

FLAX B-5128

B-5128 has done a wonderful job in southern Minnesota, northern Iowa, the Dakotas and Texas. It is immune to races of rust found in the U. S. A. At both the Waseca and southwestern Minnesota Experiment Stations it has outyielded new Redwood and all other varieties. It is susceptible to Pasma, as are all varieties, but is moderately resistant to wilt. With B-5128, care should be taken to not use more than the recommended amount of 2,4-D in weed control. B-5128 is a late maturing variety.

Drill flax at the rate of one half to three quarters bushels per acre.

DISCO VEGETABLE SEEDS

Add 50% to cover postage on all orders for peas, beans, sweet corn, and popcorn.

All other prices on vegetable and flower seeds are postpaid.

DISCO ASPARAGUS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
12 Mary Washington	\$.10	\$.25	\$.75	\$1.75

DISCO BEANS	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	3 lbs.
20 Golden Wax Improved	\$.10	\$.25	\$.45	\$1.15
22 Black Wax Pencil Pod	.10	.25	.45	1.15
31 Strgls. Greenpod .....	.10	.25	.45	1.15
33 Tender Green .....	.10	.25	.45	1.15
42 Kentucky Won. Pole Bean	.10	.25	.45	1.15
52 Burpee Bush Lima .....	.10	.25	.45	1.15
53 Henderson's Bush Lima	.10	.25	.45	1.15
34 Tenderlong No. 15.....	.10	.25	.45	1.15
35 Wade .....	.10	.30	.50	1.25

FIELD OR SHELL BEANS	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	3 lbs.
54 Great Northern	\$.10	\$.20	\$.35	\$.85

DISCO TABLE BEETS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
71 Detroit Dark Red	\$.05	\$.20	\$.65
73 Early Blood Turnip.....	.05	.20	.65

DISCO MANGELS	Oz.	¼ lb.
732 Mammoth Long Red	\$.15	\$.50

DISCO BROCCOLI	Pkt.	Oz.
101 Italian Green Sprouting	\$.10	\$.35

DISCO CABBAGE	Pkt.	Oz.
111 Early Jersey Wakefield	\$.10	\$.45
113 Copenhagen Market .....	.10	.50
115 Early Flat Dutch .....	.10	.50
116 Danish Ballhead .....	.10	.50
118 Golden Acre .....	.10	.50
119 Premium Flat Dutch .....	.10	.50
130 Red Dutch .....	.10	.55

DISCO CARROTS	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.
160 Chantenay	\$.10	\$.20	\$.30	\$.85
161 Danvers Half Long .....	.10	.20	.30	.85
163 Oxheart or Guerande..	.10	.20	.30	.85
164 Nantes Coreless .....	.10	.20	.30	.85

DISCO SWEET CORN—Yellow Pkt.				
	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	3 lbs.
222 Hybrid Marcross	\$.10	\$.25	\$.45	\$1.20
223 Hybrid Golden Cross ....	.10	.25	.45	1.20
221 Golden Bantam .....	.10	.20	.35	.90
235 Sunshine .....	.10	.20	.35	.90
DISCO SWEET CORN—White Pkt.				
	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	3 lbs.
228 Country Gentleman	\$.10	\$.20	\$.35	\$.90
229 Stowell's Evergreen ....	.10	.20	.35	.90
230 Hbrd. Stowell's Evrgn. .	.10	.25	.50	1.25
DISCO POPCORN				
	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.	3 lbs.
223 White Hulless	\$.10	\$.20	\$.35	\$.90
234 White Hybrid No. 250..	.10	.35	.60	1.60
DISCO CAULIFLOWER				
	Pkt.			¼ oz.
171 Early Snowball	\$.10			\$.75
DISCO CELERY				
	Pkt.			¼ oz.
180 Giant Pascal	\$.10			\$.25
DISCO CUCUMBER				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
240 Extra Early Russian	\$.10	\$.30	\$.85	\$2.30
241 Early Fortune .....	.10	.30	.85	2.30
242 Chicago Pickling .....	.10	.30	.85	2.30
244 Extra Long White Spine .	.10	.30	.85	2.30
246 Straight Eight .....	.10	.35	.90	2.70
247 Long Green Improved .	.10	.35	.90	2.70
249 Early Cluster .....	.10	.30	.85	2.30
DISCO EGG PLANT				
	Pkt.			Oz.
251 New York Improved	\$.10			\$.50
DISCO HERBS				
	Pkt.			Oz.
642 Dill	\$.10			\$.20
643 Summer Savory .....	.10			
644 Sage .....	.10			
645 Thyme .....	.10			
DISCO KALE				
	Pkt.			Oz.
260 Dwarf Green Curled	\$.10			\$.25
DISCO KOHL RABI				
	Pkt.			Oz.
270 Early White Vienna	\$.10			\$.40
DISCO LEAF LETTUCE				
	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.
303 Grand Rapids	\$.10	\$.20	\$.30	\$.75
308 Black Seeded Simpson .	.10	.20	.30	.75
309 Prizeleaf .....	.10	.20	.30	.75
310 Oak Leaf .....	.10	.25	.40	1.00
311 Salad Bowl .....	.15	.35		

DISCO HEAD LETTUCE	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.
306 New York 515	\$.10	\$.25	\$.40	\$1.00
307 Bibb .....	.10	.25	.40	1.00

DISCO MUSKMELONS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
315 Honey Rock	\$.10	\$.25	\$.70	\$2.20
316 Milwaukee Market ....	.10	.25	.70	2.20
317 Hearts of Gold .....	.10	.25	.70	2.20
320 Rocky Ford Green .....	.10	.25	.70	2.20
321 New Yorker .....	.10	.25	.70	2.20
322 Iroquois .....	.10	.25	.70	2.20
323 Granite State (A. H. Yeager) .....	.10	.25	.70	2.20
319 Pride of Wisconsin .....	.10	.25	.70	2.20
324 Delicious .....	.10	.30	.75	2.25

DISCO WATERMELONS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
334 Black Kleckley	\$.10	\$.30	\$.60	\$1.65
335 Red Seeded Hutchinson ..	.10	.25	.50	1.25
337 Early Arizona .....	.10	.30	.60	1.55
347 King and Queen .....	.10	.25	.55	1.35
348 Early Canada .....	.10	.30	.60	1.65
349 Dixie Queen .....	.10	.30	.60	1.65
350 New Hampshire Midget ..	.10	.30	.60	1.65
351 Fairfax .....	.10	.30	.70	1.75

DISCO ONIONS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
364 Southport Red Globe	\$.10	\$.50	\$1.50
369 Sweet Spanish Yellow .....	.10	.55	1.65
380 Southport Yellow Globe .....	.10	.55	1.50
385 Southport White Globe .....	.10	.55	1.65

DISCO PEAS	Pkt.	½ lb.	Lb.
422 Little Gem	\$.10	\$.25	\$.40
423 Little Marvel .....	.10	.25	.40
425 Laxtonian .....	.10	.25	.40
443 Alaska .....	.10	.20	.35
445 Bliss Everbearing .....	.10	.25	.40
451 Stratagem .....	.10	.25	.40
456 Dwarf Grey Sugar .....	.10	.25	.40

DISCO PARSLEY	Pkt.	Oz.
400 Champion Moss Curled	\$.10	\$.25

DISCO PARSNIP	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
410 Hollow Crown	\$.05	\$.25	\$.75

DISCO PEPPER	Pkt.	Oz.
465 Large Bell or Bull Nose, Sweet	\$.10	\$.50
466 Long Red Cayenne .....	.10	.50
467 Pimiento .....	.10	.50
468 Harris Early .....	.10	.50

DISCO PUMPKIN			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
480 Early Sugar	\$.10	\$.20	\$.50
482 King of Mammoths .....	.10	.20	.50
484 Connecticut Field .....	.10	.20	.50
DISCO RADISH			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
493 Scarlet Turnip White Tipped ..	\$.05	\$.15	\$.45
494 Comet .....	.05	.15	.45
505 Crimson Giant .....	.05	.15	.45
497 French Breakfast .....	.05	.15	.45
501 White Icicle .....	.05	.15	.45
502 China Rose Winter .....	.05	.15	.45
DISCO RHUBARB			
	Pkt.	Oz.	
521 Myatts Victoria	\$.10	\$.25	
DISCO SWISS CHARD			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
80 Lucullus	\$.05	\$.20	\$.60
82 Disco Rhubarb Chard .....	.10	.25	
DISCO SALSIFY			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
525 Mammoth Sandwich Island	\$.10	\$.25	\$.85
DISCO SQUASH			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
553 Improved Hubbard	\$.10	\$.25	\$.65
544 Golden Hubbard .....	.10	.25	.65
560 Table Queen .....	.10	.20	.55
562 Buttercup .....	.10	.25	.65
564 Butternut .....	.10	.25	.65
565 Yellow Summer Crookneck ....	.10	.25	.65
SWEDE or RUTABAGA			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
614 American Purple Top	\$.10	\$.20	\$.45
DISCO SPINACH			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
537 King of Denmark	\$.10	\$.20	\$.40
540 New Zealand .....	.10	.25	.50
DISCO TOMATOES			
	Pkt.	Oz.	
583 Earliana	\$.10	\$.60	
588 Rutgers .....	.10	.55	
592 Firesteel .....	.10	.65	
596 Bounty .....	.10	.65	
597 Sioux .....	.10	.65	
593 Yellow Husk or Ground Cherry ..	.10	.75	
594 Yellow Pear .....	.10	.65	
598 Siouxann Hybrid .....	.25		
DISCO TURNIPS			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
611 Purple Top White Globe	\$.10	\$.20	\$.45
612 Snowball .....	.10	.20	.50

DISCO LAWN SEEDS

DISCO SELECT MIXTURE—Perennial grasses are used exclusively in this mixture which is equal to any grass seed mixture on the market. 1 lb. to 250 square feet.

1 lb. postpaid\$1.30

DISCO EVERGREEN MIXTURE—An old favorite of Disco customers. Well blended mixture. Sow 1 lb. to 250 square feet.

1 lb., postpaid\$1.10

POA TRIVIALIS—Excellent for shady places. Sow 1 lb. to 250 square feet.

1 lb., postpaid\$1.25

HIGHLAND BENT GRASS—Bent grasses are increasingly popular for lawns, especially in towns where lawns are small. Sow 1 lb. per 250 square feet.

1 lb., postpaid\$1.35

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Many home owners use this grass with excellent results. Sow 1 lb. per 250 square feet.

Per lb., postpaid\$1.25

MERION BLUEGRASS—A new hardier, more drought-resistant strain of bluegrass. Withstands much more wear and tear, and forms a dense turf which helps to keep weeds choked out of the lawn. Sow 1 lb. per 500 square feet.

Per lb., postpaid\$4.50

CREEPING RED FESCUE—One of the best fescues, it spreads from the roots. Does well in shade or in the open. Sow 1 lb. to 200 square feet.

Per lb., postpaid\$.75

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—Used in lawns will help build up soil, also shade grass.

1 lb., postpaid\$1.50

DISCO FLOWER SEEDS

Flowers are enjoyed by everyone, and no garden is complete without a fair assortment of many beautiful flowers which may, with comparatively little expense and care, be raised from seed. The following selections are all old time favorites and are easy to grow.

Explanation of abbreviations: (A)—Annuals; (B)—Biennials; (E)—Everlastings; (P)—Perennials; (V)—Vines; (AV)—Annual Vines.

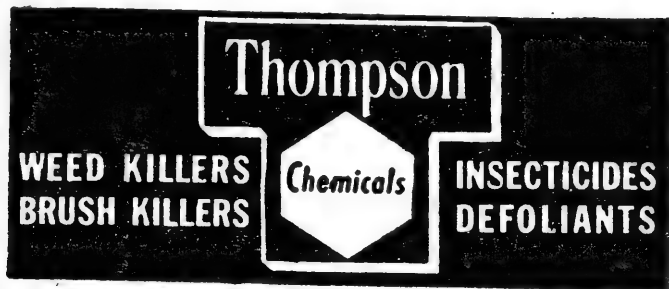
- 2512 ALYSSUM, Sweet (A)**—A low spreading annual with white, sweet scented flowers. Grows easily from seed.
Pkt.10c
- 2521 ANTIRRHINUM, SNAPDRAGON, Dwarf Mixed (A)**
—Should be in every garden. Pkt.....10c
- 2531 ASTERS, Mixed (Wilt Resistant) (A)**—All popular shades. Pkt.....10c
- 2633 BACHELOR BUTTON. Mixed (A)** — Known as Ragged Sailor. Pkt.....10c
- 2559 BALSAM, Double Mixed (A)**—Grows 2 feet tall.
Pkt.10c
- 2624 COSMOS. Giant Single Mixed (A)**—Blooms from midsummer to frost. Pkt.10c
- 2576 COREOPSIS, Mayfield Giant Single (P)**—Abundance of bloom on long graceful stems. Pkt.10c
- 2578 CANDYTUFT, Mixed (A)**—Easily grown dwarf plants fine for borders. Pkt.10c
- 2593 DIANTHUS, Mixed (A) Pinks** — Very fragrant.
Pkt.10c
- 2625 ESCHSCHOLTZIA, California Poppy (A)**—Yellow and gold. Pkt.10c
- 2821 FOUR O'CLOCKS, Marvel of Peru (A)**—Blooms in late afternoon. Pkt.10c
- 2706 GODETIA, Double Mixed (A)**—A very popular annual which makes a mass of color in white and all shades of rose, crimson and pink. Pkt.....10c
- 2745 GOURDS, Ornamental Mixed (AV)**—Vine bears odd shaped colored fruit. Pkt.....10c
- 2738 HOLLYHOCKS, Double Mixed (P)** — Colors white through red. Pkt.10c
- 2777 LARKSPUR, Double Mixed (A)**—Wide range of color, 18 to 20 inches tall. Pkt.10c
- 2778 LINUM, Scarlet Flax (A)**—Very showy. Pkt.....10c
- MARIGOLD (A)**—Our strains of Marigold are exceptionally fine, will produce a fine percentage of double flowers of exquisite colors.
- 2815 Crown of Gold. Pkt.10c**
- 2816 French Mixed—10 inch. Pkt.....10c**

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR DISCO SEEDS

- 2620 MORNING GLORY, Tall Mixed (AV)—Wide range of colors. Pkt.10c
- 2621 MORNING GLORY, Heavenly Blue (A-V)—Sky blue blossoms, cream throat. Pkt.....10c
- 2861 NATURTIIUM, Double Hybrids, Mixed (A)—Double vivid colors. Pkt.10c
- 2856 NASTURTIIUM, Dwarf Mixed (A)—Flowers yellow to crimson. Pkt.10c
- 2889 PANSY, Giants Mixed (A)—One of the best strains of pansies ever introduced. Pkt.15c
- 2894 PETUNIA, Single Bedding, Mixed (A-B)—Good selection of colors. Pkt.10c
- 2895 PHLOX, Drummondi Mixed (A) — Very popular. Pkt.10c
- PORTULACA, Moss Rose (A)—Masses of green foliage, bright colored flowers.
- 2916 Grandiflora—Large single. Pkt.10c
- 2917 Grandiflora—Double mixed. Pkt.15c
- 2962 SHASTA DAISY, Alaska (P)—Snow-white daisies. Pkt.10c
- 2733 STRAWFLOWERS, Mixed (E)—Everlasting, many shades. Pkt.10c
- 2737 SWEET WILLIAM (P)—Mixed colors. Old fashioned flowers. Fragrantly scented. Pkt.....10c
- 2740 STOCK (A) Mixed Colors—Fine for bedding out and cut flowers. Very fragrant. Pkt.....10c
- 2220 SWEET PEAS, Cuthbertson Mixture (A)—Choicest blend, many shades. Pkt. 10c; oz.....25c
- 3009 VERBENA, Mixed Colors (A)—Bear clusters of brilliant star shaped flowers. Pkt.....10c
- 3040 ANNUAL FLOWER MIXTURE (A)—Pkt.10c
- 3034 ZINNIA, Disco Giant Dahlia Flowered (A)—Beautiful colors. Pkt.10c
- 3041 ZINNA, Fantasy, Mixed—Pkt.10c

SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER FOR DISCO SEEDS

Thompson selective WEED and BRUSH KILLERS are products of the finest research, field tested and used on millions of acres. They contain an extra creeping agent for extra kill. We recommend them without reservation.



WEEDICIDE (2,4-D) AMINE



Safe and easy to use. Non-volatile. Won't clog sprayer. Recommended for weed control in corn and other grain crops. More than pays for itself.

WEEDICIDE

40% BUTYL ESTER

Won't clog sprayers. Gives even distribution. Low polarity for rapid kill of even hardy weeds. For all grain crops. Weed killers are profit makers.

WEEDICIDE 45% ISOPROPYL ESTER

Completely emulsifiable and highly potent. No loss of 2,4-D activity because of rapid action. For wheat, oats, corn and barley.

WOOD FIX PENTACHLOROPHENOL

For treating fence posts, building timbers, etc. Finest wood preservative. Leaves a paintable, non-sticky surface. Kills termites and other boring insects. Protects against rot. Dilutes with ten parts oil. Pays for its use many times over.

All of above available in 50 gallon, 30 gallon, 5 and 1 gallon containers.

THOMPSON Better INSECTICIDES

MULTI TOX C

A highly recommended concentrate containing 2.3 lbs. of chlordane and 2.3 lbs. of DDT per gallon. For the control of sarcoptic mange, ticks, lice, hornflies and sheep ticks on all livestock except dairy cows, young livestock and cattle being finished for slaughter.

MULTI TOX L (FOR BACKRUBBERS)

A non-emulsifiable lindane concentrate that will not leach out in the rain or evaporate. Excellent for flies, ticks and lice. Directions for making low cost cable backrubbers on each can.

GRUB FIX CONCENTRATE

Economically easy method to control grubs with power sprayer or scrubbing. Contains 5% rotenone. Dilutes with 100 parts water for real economy.

GRUB FIX (FOR BACKRUBBERS)

Dilutes with 20 parts oil. Will not leach out or evaporate. Cattle learn quickly to use backrubbers. Saves time and labor.



GRUB FIX BOMB

No waste. Positive sanitation. Quick, easy, effective method to control grubs.

CHLOROCIDE 128

An effective grasshopper killer containing 73% chlordane in an emulsifiable solution. 8 lbs. of chlordane to the gallon. Half pint to 1 pint treats an acre. Also kills ants, roaches, spiders, lice, etc.

GRAIN WEEVIL FIX

An effective recommended insecticide for the control of grain weevils. Economical to use.

All of above available in 50 gallon, 30 gallon, 5 and 1 gallon containers.

THOMPSON HOME & GARDEN CHEMICALS



WEED A BOMB

The easiest way to control broad leaf lawn weeds—dandelion, rag-weed, plantain, pigweed, etc. Shoots weeds dead, quick 'n easy. No stoop. No bend. No kneel.

11 oz.\$1.50

BUG FIX BOMBS

GARDEN—Kills insects on flowers, shrubs and vegetables. Just press the trigger. Kills aphids, thrips, spiders, many beetles, etc.

11 oz.\$1.50

HOUSEHOLD—Kills crawling, flying insects such as flies, silver fish, moths, ants, roaches, gnats, wasps, hornets, fleas, waterbugs and bed bugs. No bad smell.

12 oz.98

REPELLENT—Flick of the trigger furnishes long-lasting protection against many types of annoying insects. No bad smell or greasy, unpleasant film.

12 oz.\$1.50



ODOR FIX BOMB

Amazing new household, barn and kennel deodorant. Actually washes air clean, leaves no smell and doesn't put your nose to sleep. Contains friendly deonium. Kills cooking, smoking, toilet and sickroom odors.

12 oz.\$1.50



POTATO FIX

Prevents potatoes and other root vegetables from shooting sprouts and drying out. Safe. Keeps fresh flavor. 9 ounces treats 9 bushels. Just sprinkle powder.

9 oz.	\$1.00
1 lb.	1.50

REE ROOT NO. 1

Scientific hormone-vitamin rooting powder that speeds transition of bare cuttings into flowering plants.

4 oz.	\$1.00
1 lb.	2.75



REE ROOT NO. 2

Same as above but formulated for woody plants.

3 oz.	\$1.00
1 lb.	4.00



SEPTOSAN

Cleans Septic Tanks and Cess Pools. Safe. Effective. No acid. No caustic. No poison. Works by powerful, gentle enzyme action. Six treatments to a package. Keeps septic tanks clean and helps kill odors. **\$1.50**

TOMATO FIX

Amazing formula that produces as many as 30% more tomatoes to the vine. Larger, earlier crops. Works on any variety. Simply spray on plant when flowering.

8 oz. with sprayer.....	\$1.00
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AFRICAN VIOLET ROOTER

Hobbyists' delight. Dip leaf in this hormone and it will shoot roots in from 2 to 3 weeks.

2 oz.	\$1.00
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LEGUME-AID

LEGUME-AID is a high quality product. It is backed by a Satisfaction or Money Back Guarantee. It is not necessary to dampen the seed unless you so wish, as it will cling to seed and coat it thoroughly when used dry. Inoculated legume seed when planted is immediately a soil builder. Again we say inoculate legume seed.

ALFALFA CLOVER—

Per bu. Per 2½ bu.

Sweet clover, bur, red,
white, crimson, alsike,
subterranean and Ladino clover.....55c \$1.10

SOYBEANS

2 bu. 5 bu. 20 bu.

All varieties35c 55c \$2.15

GARDEN PACKET—

5 lbs.

Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas.....15c

FERTILIZERS

Farmers are taking recognition of the fact that soil can get depleted and worn out. Many areas in the U. S. A. have been using fertilizers for over half a century, otherwise their land would not raise crops worth harvesting. We here in the Great Plains Area have been blessed with good soil which has been producing abundant crops when we have had adequate moisture. However, since the introduction of Hybrid Seed Corn and the resultant increase in bushels per acre yields, even the land here is not as good as it was ten years ago. Hence the increased demand for fertilizers which are not any too plentiful. If interested, write us and we will quote you on what fertilizers we have on hand when we receive your letter.



SEMESAN PRODUCTS

A TREATMENT FOR EVERY MAJOR CROP

CERESAN M—For wheat, oats, barley, rye, sorghums, millets and flax. Controls certain smuts. 14-oz. can, \$1.60; 3 lb. can, \$4.45; 40-lb. pail, \$44.95; 100-lb. drum, \$106.60.

ARASAN—Seed disinfectant and protectant for corn, sorghums, peanuts, legumes, vegetables, grasses, gladioli bulbs. Arasan, when used as directed, will usually increase stands and yields by reducing losses from seed decay, damping-off and seedling blights caused by many seed-borne and soil-borne organisms. $\frac{3}{4}$ -oz. package, 25c; 8-oz. can, \$1.00; 2-lb. can, \$3.20; 4-lb. can, \$6.00.

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